

tusa, brevissima; anfractibus rapide crescentibus, ultimo magno. Apertura elliptica; columella complanata.

Operculum calcareum.

*Chromotis neritina*, Dunker.

*Phasianella neritina*, Dkr. Zeitschr. für Malakoz. 1846, p. 110; Krauss, Südafrik. Moll. tab. 7. f. 6; Phil. Kuster's Chem. Conch. Cab., Phasianella, taf. 5. f. 6.

*Gena lineata*, A. Adams, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1850; Sow. Thesaur. Conch., Stomatellinæ, pl. 178. f. 26, 27.

*Hab.* Cape of Good Hope.

Dr. Krauss observes that the operculum is the same as that of *Phasianella capensis*, Dkr.

V.—On new Species of Snakes in the Collection of the British Museum. By ALBERT GÜNTHER, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.

[Plate III.]

THE following species of Ophidians, previously desiderata in the Collection of the British Museum, have been procured since the publication of a paper on the same subject in this Journal (January 1862, p. 52). The total number of species in that collection is now raised to 627, and that of the typical specimens to 189. Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are new.

\**Cercocalamus collaris*. Central America. A. Günther.

\**Brachyuropis semifasciata*. Baranquilla, at the mouth of the River Magdalena (New Granada). Purchased.

\**Leptodira leucocephala*. Bahía. Dr. O. Wucherer.

*Leptognathus variegatus*, Schleg. British Guiana.

*Hoplocephalus bitorquatus* (*Alecto bitorquatus*, Jan). Clarence River. This snake is rare. Two specimens were contained in the collection sent by Mr. Krefft to the International Exhibition.

*Hoplocephalus signatus* (*Alecto signata*, Jan). Clarence River. Sent by Mr. Krefft.

*Furina bimaculata*, D. & B. Western Australia. Purchased.

*Neelaps calonotus* (*Furina calonotus*, D. & B.). Baranquilla. Purchased.

*Bothrops pictus* (*Lachesis pictus*, Tschudi). Peru. Presented by Professor Nation, of Lima.

*Teleuraspis brachystoma* (*Bothriechis brachystoma*, Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phil. 1861, p. 295). Lower Vera Paz. Messrs. Godman & Salvin.

— *nummifera*, Rüpp. Lower Vera Paz. Messrs. Godman & Salvin.

\**Pæcilostolus Burtonii*. West Africa. Major Burton.

## Fam. Calamaridæ.

## CERCOALAMUS.

Body rounded, of moderate length; head rather narrow, depressed, not distinct from the neck; tail of moderate length. Rostral shield low; two pairs of frontals; one nasal; loreal none, replaced by nasal, anteorbital, second labial, and post-frontal. Scales smooth, rhombic, without groove, in fifteen rows; anal and subcaudals entire. Eye small, with elliptical pupil; the posterior maxillary tooth longest, grooved.

*Cercocalamus collaris*. Pl. III. fig. A.

This snake has the habit of *Geophis lineata*. Its rostral shield is much broader than high, not recurved backwards; præfrontals half as large as postfrontals, which are bent downwards on the side; vertical not quite twice as long as broad, hexagonal, with an obtuse angle in front, and with an acute one behind. Occipitals tapering behind, somewhat longer than the vertical. The single nasal is elongate, touching the præorbital, which is not raised to the upper surface of the head; one postorbital. Seven upper labials, the third and fourth of which enter the orbit. The fifth upper labial is in immediate contact with the occipital, separating the anterior temporal from the postorbital. There is a large elongate posterior temporal shield (probably formed by two confluent shields) on the side of each occipital. Six lower labials; the first pair do not form a suture together behind the median labial shield, as is the case in almost all other snakes. Two pairs of elongate head-shields. Ventral shields 142, subcaudals 46. Upper parts brownish-olive; a broad black collar across the neck; a very narrow indistinct blackish vertebral line on the anterior part of the trunk.

Length of head  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch, of trunk 9 inches, of tail 2 inches.

This snake is said to have come from Central America. It appears to be allied to *Olisthenes*, Cope!

The figure represents the head twice its natural size.

## BRACHYUROPHIS.

Body rounded; head short, not distinct from neck; tail short. Rostral shield large, as in *Rhinostoma*, with a sharp anterior edge, but not recurved; two pairs of frontals; one nasal; no loreal, replaced by the hinder portion of the nasal. Scales smooth, rhombic, without groove, in seventeen rows; anal bifid, subcaudals two-rowed. Eye small, with circular pupil; the posterior maxillary tooth longest, grooved.

*Brachyurophis semifasciata*. Pl. III. fig. B.

Yellowish-white, with sixty or seventy dark brown cross bars on

the head, trunk, and tail; they do not extend downwards on the sides of the trunk; each occupies two cross series of scales, and is as broad as the interspaces of the ground-colour; the first occupies the end of the snout, the second covers the interocular and occipital regions, and is separated from the third by a narrow white collar.

This snake has the physiognomy of a *Rhinostoma*; its rostral shield is produced, with a sharp anterior edge, a convex upper and a slightly concave lower surface; its posterior angle extends far between the præfrontals, without entirely separating them; præfrontals rather smaller than postfrontals. Vertical five-sided, as broad as long; occipitals not much longer than vertical. Nasal shield single, elongate, replacing the loreal; the single præorbital extends nearly to the vertical; two small postorbitals in contact with the anterior temporal; temporals three, the two posterior scale-like; five upper labials, the third and fourth entering the orbit, the last sometimes separated into two; seven lower labials; chin-shields very small, scale-like. Ventral plates 148, anal 1/1, subcaudals 22-24.

Head.....	5 lines.
Trunk .....	132 „
Tail .....	15 „
Total length .....	13 inches.

Two specimens from Baranquilla (New Granada) are in the British Museum.

*Dryophis Kirtlandii.*

Hallowell, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Philad. vii. 1854, p. 100.

Rostral angular in front, slightly reverted on the upper side of the head; anterior frontals not much smaller than posterior; occipitals rather longer than the vertical, obtusely rounded behind, and with a pair of large nuchal scales, which are larger than the hinder temporal. Nasal single, oblong, pierced on the middle by the round nostril; loreal single, very long; one ante-orbital, reaching the upper surface of the head, but not extending on to the vertical. The anteorbital region deeply concave. Three postorbitals; four temporals, the anterior of which is in contact with the postorbitals. Eight upper labials, the fourth and fifth entering the orbit; ten pairs of lower labials, six of which are in contact with the chin-shields. Scales (in nineteen series) very narrow, long, imbricate, disposed in cross series, with a single groove at the apex, those of the vertebral series slightly grooved, not larger than the others.

Uniform olive-green above, yellowish on the lower parts of the sides and on the belly.

Specimens of this snake were found by Major Burton, H. M. Consul at Fernando Po, during an excursion on the Camaroon Mountains.

*Leptodira leucocephala.*

*Anal entire; scales in nineteen rows. Posterior maxillary tooth longest, grooved. White (in spirits), with large rhomboid black blotches; head and nape of the neck white, with black dots.*

One specimen, sent by Dr. O. Wucherer from Bahia.

Head rather broad and depressed, distinct from neck; body compressed, with the ventrals angularly bent upwards; tail slender. Snout rounded, depressed, short; eye of moderate size, with elliptical pupil. Rostral broader than high, reaching the upper surface of the head; anterior frontals nearly square, one-third as large as the posterior, which are slightly bent downwards to the side of the snout; the vertical is pentagonal, much longer than broad, but shorter than the occipitals, which are rounded posteriorly. Nostril between two small plates; loreal a little longer than high; one anterior and two posterior oculars. Eight upper labials, the third, fourth, and fifth of which enter the orbit. Eight scale-like temporal shields, the two anterior of which are in contact with the oculars. Five of the lower labials are in contact with the chin-shields. Scales in nineteen rows, each of those on the back with two grooves. Ventral shields 230; one anal; 114 subcaudals.

Ground-colour white, with twenty-five large, irregularly rhombic black blotches; they extend downwards on the ventrals; the first is behind the nape; those on the tail are rather irregular and partly confluent; the head is white, with small black dots, those on the temple confluent into an obsolete band.

Total length	.....	31 $\frac{1}{3}$	inches.
Length of head	.....	$\frac{2}{3}$	„
„ trunk	.....	21 $\frac{2}{3}$	„
„ tail	.....	9	„

*Brachysoma diadema.*

*Calamaria diadema*, Schleg. Ess. ii. p. 35.

*Elaps ornata*, Gray, Zool. Misc. p. 55.

*Brachysoma diadema*, Fitz. Syst. Rept. p. 25 (not Gthr.).

*Furina diadema*, Dum. & Bib. p. 1239.

*Rabdion occipitale*, Girard, U.S. Explor. Exp. Rept. p. 120.

*Glyphodon ornatus*, Gthr. Colubr. Snakes, p. 210.

I have formerly confounded this snake with *Furina bimaculata*, D. & B. The genus, which has been characterized by myself with the name of *Glyphodon*, is valid, but must bear the name of *Brachysoma*; whilst for *Brachysoma*, Gthr., the name of *Furina*, D. & B., may be substituted.

Mr. Kreff's collection contained several very fine examples of

this species, which has only one congener, viz. *Brachysoma triste* = *Glyphodon tristis*, Gthr.

*Furina bimaculata*.

*Furina bimaculata*, Dum. & Bib. p. 1240.

*Brachysoma diadema*, Gthr. Colubr. Snakes, p. 229 (not Schleg., Fitz.).

This is the type of a distinct genus, for which I had formerly adopted the name of *Brachysoma*, but for which that of *Furina* is better retained. It is readily distinguished by its protruding rostral shield. The species is a native of Western Australia.

*Diemansia cucullata*.

Günth. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1862, p. 52.

Mr. Krefft has sent two other specimens of this species; they have the scales in fifteen rows.

*Diemansia annulata*.

Günth., Colubr. Snakes, p. 213.

This is the snake which Mr. Krefft has recognized as the young of a very large species, and to which he has applied the name of *Furina textilis*\*. Both species, however, are distinct, and may be readily distinguished by the number of the postorbitals, which is two in four examples of *D. annulata* examined by myself, whilst *Furina textilis* has three of those shields. Mr. Krefft has sent a stuffed example, 6 feet long, in which the dark cross bands have nearly entirely disappeared. This species has not the large rostral shield of *Pseudonaja nuchalis*.

Fam. Elapidæ.

NEELAPS.

No other teeth behind the fang. Scales smooth, polished, without a groove at the apex, of equal size, in fifteen rows. Rostral shield large, broad, depressed, rounded behind; nasal single, long, replacing the loreal. Two postoculars, the upper sometimes confluent with the superciliary. Ornamental colours arranged in longitudinal bands.

Central America.

*Neelaps calonotus*.

*Furina calonotus*, Dum. Bibr. Expét. Génér. vii. p. 1241, pl. 75 (*bis*).

This snake has been described and figured in the work quoted, where it is said to be a native of Tasmania. However, we have received a specimen from Baranquilla, at the mouth of the River Magdalena, in New Granada, with the same collection which contained the genus *Brachyurophis*, described above. It must

\* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1862, p. 149.

be removed from the Australian genera *Furina* and *Brachysoma*, which have a series of small teeth behind the fang.

*Teleuraspis nummifera*. Pl. III. fig. C.

*Atropos nummifer*, Rüpp. Verzeichn. Senckenb. Mus., Rept. p. 21.

— *mexicanus*, Dum. & Bibr. vii. p. 1521, pl. 83 bis.

*Teleuraspis nummifer*, Cope, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. 1859, p. 339.

*Bothriëchis mexicanus*, Cope, l. c. 1861, p. 294.

Rüppell first noticed this snake: "Head that of a viper; a depression between the eye and nostril, as in *Trigonocephalus*; subcaudals entire, as in *Echis*; the anterior mandibulary teeth rather long. Perhaps it is merely a young *Crotalus* with the rattle not developed. Habitat unknown."

It being impossible to recognize the species or even the genus from this description, Duméril describes it for the second time as new, erroneously referring it to a genus "à urostèges doubles, et à surciliaires nulles" (p. 1370). In the figure the subcaudals are correctly represented as simple, and the supraorbitals are present; but, being drawn from a young individual, the figure is rather indifferent.

Cope is quite right in considering the snakes described by Rüppell and Duméril as identical, and refers them to his genus *Teleuraspis*.

Messrs. Salvin and Godman have collected splendid specimens in Lower Vera Paz. The species attains to a length of thirty inches.

The figure represents the head, of the natural size.

Fam. Viperidæ.

PÆCILOSTOLUS.

Head thick, broad, covered above with strongly keeled scales; body compressed; tail prehensile. Subcaudal shields entire.

This genus differs from *Echis* in its compressed body, prehensile tail, and bright colours. Whilst *Echis* is confined to dry, sandy plains, *Pæcilstolus* inhabits trees or bushes. *Vipera chloroëchis*, Schleg., probably belongs to the same genus.

*Pæcilstolus Burtonii*.

Scales strongly keeled, in nineteen rows; upper labials nine, none of which enter the orbit. Rostral shield very low, linear, with other scale-like shields above. Entirely bright yellow; single scales green.

This beautiful species was discovered by Major Burton, in the Camaroon country. It appears to be very scarce, as only one specimen, 14 inches long, has been found. We intend to give a figure of it in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society.'